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of the country in chapters contributed by many authoritative writers. In the two volumes there are 17 chapters, including those on natural resources, agriculture, forestry, fauna, commerce, education, etc. The subdivisions under the chapter headings (*e. g.* Geography: Physical Geography by Gunnar Andersson; Water Systems, by A. Wallén; Climate, by N. Ekholm; Geology, by E. Erdman; Plant Geography, by H. Hesselman; Zoogeography, by N. von Hofsten; and others), are clearly treated and form concise and authoritative monographs. Approximately 240 writers were engaged in the compilation of this work. The index is a guide to all the various social, political, educational or scientific aspects of the country.

Editor and publisher demonstrate in this work the value of intelligent cartographic illustration. A wide range of facts is thus placed before the reader's eye in compact form. They enable him to obtain definite conceptions of many phases of Swedish life. The choice of the same scale (1:8,500,000) for each of the maps is fortunate, because it permits ready comparison. No amount of reading can impress one with demographic relations in Sweden as impressively as the set of maps devoted to this subject, and strongly reminiscent of pages of the *Atlas de Finlande*, published by the Geographical Society at Helsingfors. Resources and industries, the latter in all the variety which modern technology affords, are similarly represented in the second volume. Examination of these maps not only reveals restriction of the greatest intensity of life to southern Sweden, but explains the reasons for this fact.

Two Quaint Republics, Andorra and San Marino. By Virginia W. Johnson. 228 pp. Ills. Dana Estes & Co., Boston, 1913. 8 x 5½.

Andorra stands in a nook of the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, shut in on all sides by lofty peaks except to the south where the river Embalire flows toward the frontier of Spain. Its area is 150 square miles. It has been independent since the latter part of the eighth century. East of Florence is the miniature republic of San Marino, with a population of nearly 8,000. The author tells of these little states, taking up their history, traditions, life and customs, and describing their economic resources.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Höhlen im Dachstein und ihre Bedeutung für die Geologie, Karst-hydrographie und die Theorien über die Entstehung des Höhleneises. Dem Andenken weiland Prof. Friedrich Simons gewidmet von den Verfassern: H. Bock, G. Lahner und G. Gaunersdorfer. vii and 151 pp. Ills., index. Verein für Hölenkunde, Graz, Austria, 1913. Mk. 7. 12 x 9.

A handsomely printed, finely illustrated description of the many caves in this mountain mass southwest of Salzburg in the Tyrol. Mostly they are ice-caverns, and there are many pictures of great ice masses, ice stalactites and ice stalagmites, and accounts of the hazards of their exploration. A closing chapter gives a physico-mathematical theory of the air currents in the caves and of the freezing of the water. This is referred to cooling by evaporation of the cavern moisture in the constant winter indraft of air into caves that slope down into the ground. In summer the air blows strong out and is cold. The same temperature relations are observed in many caves where the temperature remains above freezing all summer. The main interest of the book, however, is the exploration of the caves and their curiosities. The number and variety of them that occur in the Dachstein is very great.

MARK JEFFERSON.

The Climate of Portugal and Notes on its Health Resorts. By Dr. D. G. Dalgado. 479 pp. Maps. Academy of Sciences, Lisbon, 1914. 9 x 6.

Portugal has not received the attention to which it is entitled by reason of its climatic advantages. It has the mildness of climate and the "Italian skies" which long ago made other parts of the subtropical belt famous as health resorts, but it has been largely neglected by health seekers. Dr. Dalgado, realizing this fact, has prepared an excellent account, in English, of the climates of his native

land, full of meteorological, medical and even botanical information, which may be recommended to those who wish to inform themselves concerning the climate of Portugal. The health resorts are grouped as (1) climatic, (2) mineral water, and (3) sea-bathing, and only those are described which are, or can be made, useful to foreigners. R. DEC. WARD.

Russia and the World. A study of the war and a statement of the world-problems that now confront Russia and Great Britain. By Stephen Graham. xi and 305 pp. Ills. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1915. \$2. 8 x 5½.

Russia in war time, as seen by an English writer, who had tramped from the shores of the Black Sea to the borders of Mongolia. The writer is the sympathetic friend of Russia and things Russian. He describes the war as immensely popular among the Russian people; their war spirit, as religious enthusiasm, which immolates itself, seeking death without fear, and waging war as the remorseless, avenging angels of their God. The Russian people are depicted as kindly and tender to their captured enemies. The effect of the war is said to have been the unification of the various peoples and nationalities living under Russian rule. The future of the Poles and Jews, as well as that of the different combatants in the struggle, after the war is over, is forecast, but such predictions are at best only tentative and very far removed from what will actually result. Interesting pen portraits of the Czar and his Prime Minister, the latter based upon a personal interview, are worthy of note.

Die Schwarzerde (Tschernosiom). Von P. Kossowitsch. viii and 156 pp. Ills. Verlag für Fachliteratur, Berlin, 1912. 10 x 7.

An account of the nature, distribution, climate and origin of the Black Earth belt of south-central Russia, though we are told that chernozem also forms a strip across central Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and is found in much of the Argentine Pampa, and in southern India. It appears to be a residual soil, occurring on a great variety of bed rock, into which it grades downward, granites, sandstones, and limestones. Usually, unbleached carbonates abound below. The climate is always semi-arid and the humus a meter or more deep. Kossowitsch believes it came of the accumulation of the remains of abundant grasses growing in a continental climate with short spring rains, and dried and preserved through long, hot, dry summers, in which the vegetable matter did not decay. A characteristic is the vertical splitting familiar to all observers of *barranca* countries. MARK JEFFERSON.

Greece of the Hellenes. By L. M. J. Garnett. 246 pp. Ills., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1914. \$1.50. 7½ x 5½.

The possible influence of an environment is found in the attractive statement: "So great is the demand for books of a serious character that Greek publishers find it more profitable to produce historical and scientific works than even popular fiction." This volume is replete with live statements that hold one's interest. Essentially every phase of life in Greece is presented down to date. Government, education, religion, natural resources, commerce, urban and rural life, customs and character are all described.

It is stated that of the 33 varieties of olives 30 are cultivated in Greece. The annual export of olive oil amounts to over \$2,500,000. For a well-balanced treatise on Greece and the Greeks, this book recommends itself very highly. The frequent illustrations are all good. EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

The Balkans: A Laboratory of History. By William M. Sloane. viii and 322 pp. Maps, index. Eaton & Mains, New York, 1914. \$1.50. 8½ x 5½.

After a consideration of Turkey and European politics, Mr. Sloane gives an account of the Balkan nations, their history, political, social, and religious problems, and the causes, progress, and results of their recent wars. "Physical geography," he says, "determines to a high degree the social structure of the inhabitants. Nowhere is the relation between man and his habitat